

duity substituted for ad valorem duty. In many of the articles named, especially in the metal schedule, the rates proposed by the McKinley bill are less than those under the former law. Why is this? It is because the duty heretofore levied upon these articles has enabled the American manufacturer to sell his goods at a lower price than the foreign producer, and to reduce the price more and more, so that the rates of duty could be reduced. It is a strikingly shown as to steel rails, which were formerly \$100 a ton in the English market. A duty of \$25 a ton enabled us to produce all the steel rails required in the United States, and to reduce the price from \$100 a ton to less than \$40 a ton. The duty was reduced by the tariff of 1883 to \$20 a ton on light rails and \$17 a ton on heavy rails. Now, by the McKinley bill, reduced to \$13.44 a ton on all rails, and we may fairly hope that the time is not far distant when the American manufacturer will be sufficiently protected by a comparatively nominal duty.

INCREASE OF DUTY.
Now I admit that upon certain articles in the tariff schedules the duties have been increased, and in some cases largely so. This, when done, was in every case with a purpose carefully considered and discussed, and for good and sufficient reasons. Take for example tin-plate. The present duty on tin-plate is 1 cent a pound, while the duty on the iron-plate, which is covered with tin, is an average of 2 cents a pound. It is manifest that under such a duty tin-plate cannot be manufactured in the United States. The result is we import tin-plate from England, for which we paid \$12,136,640 in 1889, for which we paid the sum of \$21,726,076. We consume more tin-plate than we produce. Why was such a discrimination made in favor of the British manufacturer of tin-plate? It was because it was supported by the McKinley bill. It was made in this country, but now it is shown that with a reasonable duty on tin-plate all of the tin quantity we require could be produced by American workmen, if the same protection is extended to them on tin-plate as on sheet-iron. It has also been pointed out that the tin mines of Dakota are inexhaustible supplies of tin ore, which, with reasonable protection, can be developed and the tin-plate industry doubled. The McKinley bill, therefore, places upon tin-plate a duty of from 1.85 to 2.15 per pound, and it is manifest that it will double the former duty. This industry is already starting, immense capital will be invested, and before the month of January next we will have established the tin-plate industry in our country, which cost us last year in foreign markets over \$21,000,000. It will give employment to thousands of laboring men and millions of capital.

The revenue duty of 1 cent per pound compounded to buy abroad \$21,000,000 worth of tin-plate. The protective duty of 2 cents a pound will enable us to produce tin-plate made at home, and to give employment to American capital and labor. This is the difference between a revenue and a protective duty. The inevitable result will be that within a brief time the cost of tin to American consumers will be largely decreased.

Our Democratic friends are very much troubled about the increased price to the farmer and the workingman of the articles made in this country, but I deny, will be caused by the increase of duty on the articles made in this country. To ascertain the precise increase in cost of these articles, upon the assumption that all the increased duty will be paid by the farmer, the committee on finance had a careful inquiry made as to the wholesale price of each article of duty under the McKinley bill. The result showed that it would be under the increased duty of 2 to 10 cents a pound, and the present actual price. I give you a few figures:

Cost under McKinley bill.	Cost under McKinley bill.	Cost under McKinley bill.
Pint tin-plate.....	1.5	1.5
Coffee-pan.....	1.5	1.5
Dish-pan.....	1.5	1.5
Dairy pans, 4 qts.....	4.1	4.1
Buckets, covered.....	6.2	6.2

Now, it is quite sure that the trifling increase of cost of these articles will not be paid by the laborer or farmer, but out of the dealer, and that in a very short time American competition will reduce the price far below the cost of the foreign article. The duty has also been increased on cotton ties, to make it equal to the duty levied on hoops for baling hay, and for barrels, the same duty, and why should the duty be less on an article used in the South than on a similar article used in the North? The duty on cotton ties is 1 cent per pound, while that on cotton ties for baling cotton is 5 cent per pound. The duty on cotton ties for baling cotton is 5 cent per pound, while that on cotton ties for baling cotton is 5 cent per pound.

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IN McKINLEY'S DISTRICT.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—Speaker Reed, Gen. R. H. Alger and Major McKinley addressed large mass-meetings in Wooster, O., to-night, in Major McKinley's district. Each speaker was received royally, and especially the famous Speaker. The students of the university called on the monarch of the gavel and presented him a beautifully engraved silver gavel.

WET DAY FOR RACES.
Heavy and Slippery Track at Latonia—Winners in Six Events.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The threatening weather kept many away from the races at Latonia to-day. The track was heavy and slippery, owing to the rain of last night and this morning. In the third race, as the horses were turning into the home stretch, Miss Leon stumbled and fell, throwing jockey McDonald. Neither horse nor rider, however, was injured.

First Race—Selling; purse, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Barney won by a head; Royal Garter second, two lengths in front of Bertha. Time, 1:49.2.
Second Race—Selling; purse, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Barney won by a head; Royal Garter second, two lengths in front of Bertha. Time, 1:49.2.
Third Race—Free handicaps; purse, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth, Rosemont won by two lengths; Rogers second, Major Tom third. Time, 1:54.7.

Fourth Race—The Edgewater handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs, Palestine won by a head; Kingman third. Time, 1:19.
Fifth Race—Purse; for maiden two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs, Nellie Whitaker won; Miss Bowling second, Gentle third. Time, 1:29.
Sixth Race—Purse; for maiden two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs. Faithful won by a head; Kingman second, Carroll Reid third. Time, 1:39.4.

Nelson's Trot at Richmond Postponed.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 16.—To-day's races were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain, greatly to the disappointment of large numbers who came great distances to see Nelson, the world's champion stallion, try to beat his record. The prospect is for good weather to-morrow, but it is probable that Mr. Nelson will not start his horse until the 18th inst. At 1:30 p. m. the track and his horse's work on it is evidence that he expects Nelson to lower his record here; and he says he is going to try it if he has to stay over to do it.

Rain at Lexington.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—The trots of the Kentucky Trotting-horse Breeders' Association were postponed on account of the rain.

\$30,000 for a Stallion.
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At Hunt's Point, this afternoon, the entire stock of the Ferncliff stud of brood mares, imported and native stallions, the property of William Astor, was sold at auction. The sale aggregated \$38,475. The imported stallion Galore, foaled in 1888, and bred by the Duke of Portland, by Galopin, out of Lady Maud, was sold for \$30,000.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.
For Indianapolis and vicinity.—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m., Oct. 17.—Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 8 p. m.—Forecast till 8 p. m., Friday:
For Indiana—Slightly warmer; fair weather, with light winds.
For Ohio—Fair weather, except decidedly rainy along the lake; warmer; southerly winds.
For Illinois—Warmer; fair weather; southerly winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.
Time. Bar. H. H. 7. 8. 9. Wind. Weather. Prev.
7 a. m. 29.71 52 87 S. East. Lt. Rain. 0.30
7 p. m. 29.95 49 71 West. Cloudless. 0.30
Maximum thermometer, 60; minimum thermometer, 49.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Oct. 16, 1890:
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SOWING TRUTH BROADCAST

Republican Missionaries Awakening the People Everywhere in the State.

Rallies at Plymouth, Portland, Bluffton, Knightstown and Other Points—Gov. Fifer Holds a Big Meeting at Hoopston, Ill.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Double Meeting at Plymouth Addressed by Secretary Griffin and Hon. C. F. Wilson, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 16.—Hon. Charles F. Griffin, Secretary of State, addressed a large and highly appreciative audience here yesterday afternoon. Unfavorable weather rendered an adjournment necessary from the court-house square to the opera-house, which was filled to its capacity with an earnest, thoughtful audience composed of Democrats and Republicans, who listened to Mr. Griffin's masterly address with close attention and frequently interrupted him with hearty manifestations of approval.

Mr. Griffin's address was a long and powerful one, in which he reviewed the work of the last Congress, proving that it had redeemed every pledge the Republican party made to the people in 1888, and that the administration of President Harrison was one that the whole country could justly be proud of. He handled the tariff question in a very able manner, and proved that the enormous State debt was a legacy of the Democratic party, made alone by that party. His exposition of the record of the Democratic party in incuring this debt and their reckless management of State finances was especially forceful, and set the large number of Democrats in attendance to thinking. His address was mainly, dispassionate, eloquent, logical and convincing—just the kind of speech needed in this campaign of education of the people. The many friends of the Republican party who were present, and who were given orator and votes for the Republican party, Mr. Henry D. Wilson, candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a large audience last evening, discussing the tariff question. The Republicans were enthusiastic and both meetings were great successes.

Mr. Lovett's Speech at Portland.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 16.—A full house greeted the Hon. John W. Lovett, Republican candidate for Attorney-general, at the court-house here last night. Among the number were many prominent members of other parties. The speaker first presented questions of national importance, showing how well the Republican administration and Republican Congress have kept the pledges made to the people by the Republican platform of 1888, in spite of the bitter opposition and obstruction of the Democratic party. He treated the tariff as it relates to the farmer and agricultural interests of this country, and showed how the McKinley bill will benefit the producing masses. He also spoke at length upon the silver bill and the position of the Republican party on the question of pensions to the Union soldiers. Passing to State matters he arraigned the Democratic party for the creation of debt by the State, and its failure to provide any means for its payment. He showed the infamy of the gerrymander of the State, and said it was the duty of all Republicans to do their whole duty and secure a victory in November. These questions were all ably presented by the speaker and well received by the audience. His speech here showed him to be a deeply thoughtful man, and one who has many friends by coming to this country.

Gray's Cold Reception at Columbus.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 16.—The local Democratic press in this county has had standing in the two papers the announcement for some four weeks that ex-Governor Gray would speak at the court-house in this city to-day. The conditions were such that the bound passenger train on the J. M. & L. at 10 a. m. the speaker stepped upon the station platform and was met by about twenty-five of the leading Democrats of the city and county. He spoke for about ten minutes, and then, by actual count, at 2 p. m. the speech was dry and pointless. There was to have been Democratic speaking at the court-house last night, but the rain and the cold failed to draw a crowd, as did the ringing of the court-house bell, and the lights were put out and the meeting postponed.

Truett and Chambers at Bluffton.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
BLUFFTON, Ind., Oct. 16.—Hon. Milton Truett, candidate for Secretary of State, and Hon. S. N. Chambers, addressed a large audience at the opera-house to-day. The attendance was principally from the city, as the rain prevented people from attending from the out-towns. Mr. Truett delivered a long and powerful address, in which he reviewed the work of the last Congress in legislation for the farmer and laborer. Mr. Chambers followed, and both speakers were warmly received.

Rally in Elkhart County.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 16.—Hon. Charles F. Griffin addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here this evening on the political issues of the day. His clear and lucid exposition of the Democratic position of the last Congress, and his powerful attack on the administration of President Harrison brought out loud applause, showing the popular estimation of the day. His clear and lucid exposition of the Democratic position of the last Congress, and his powerful attack on the administration of President Harrison brought out loud applause, showing the popular estimation of the day.

Meeting at Knightstown.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 17.—Hon. James T. Johnston addressed a small but appreciative and enthusiastic audience at Beel's Opera-house last night. Mr. Johnston is an able and eloquent talker and strikes terror to the hearts of the Democrats here. He spoke for about ten minutes, and then, by actual count, at 2 p. m. the speech was dry and pointless. There was to have been Democratic speaking at the court-house last night, but the rain and the cold failed to draw a crowd, as did the ringing of the court-house bell, and the lights were put out and the meeting postponed.

Mr. Hinton at Connersville.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
CONNEERSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16.—Mr. J. S. Hinton, of Indianapolis, spoke to a large audience here last night. His speech was convincing and logical, and the Republicans were well pleased with him.

Immensely Demonstrated by the Republicans.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
HOOPSTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—Mayor W. P. Pierce introduced Governor Fifer to-night to an immense audience at McFerran's Opera-house in this place. The town was alive, there never having been such a political gathering here before. Special trains were run in on all roads. The Governor was received with wild and tumultuous applause. The Joe Fifer Club, 300 strong, organized in 1888 in Danville, and the Joe Cannon Veteran Club, 500 strong, just organized, ran a special train from Danville.

The Governor said that a government that would not pension and protect its disabled and injured soldiers was not worthy of their support. He passed over the election bill, the negro's rights, the original package law and came to the farmer and the tariff, which he handled in a masterly manner. He urged the Republican elect to support the Republican candidate and to support Mr. Cannon upon whom the Democrats were waging an unwholesome and infamous warfare. The Governor thought that money was being sent into

this district for the purpose of defeating Mr. Cannon, because he had become so prominent a fighter against them. The applause that greeted the name of Cannon was so loud and lasted for five minutes. The Governor touched on the fact that no Democratic orators were in Cannon's district, but the still and quiet force of money was to be felt every hand. He exhorted all Republicans to stick to the straight ticket, and send to Congress Mr. Cannon and to Springfield the Republican nominee, George Washington and Charles A. Allen, of this place, and T. L. Spellman, of Danville, to the lower house.

The Governor said of the school law: "We have \$25,000,000 invested in school property, and pay \$11,000,000 annually to carry on the schools, and while the compulsory school law in some respects would bear amending, yet the law has come to stay, and the mass of the voters will see that the children are being educated in the best manner of common-school education." The Governor was followed in a ringing speech by Col. W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, who carried the audience to the highest pitch of political enthusiasm.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.
Their Object in Running Away from Ireland—Why They Came to America.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—An interview to-day Mr. Dillon said that the yacht on which he and Mr. O'Brien made their escape had been out two days the supply of illuminating oil ran out and in consequence it was impossible to use the yacht's lights. This made it dangerous sailing in such a crowded waterway as the channel and several times they narrowly escaped being run down by passing steamers, some of which came perilously near the yacht. Mr. O'Brien's sole object in refusing to face his accusers to the end at Tipperary was to keep his engagement to speak in aid of the Irish cause in America. He was confident that the mission to that country would meet with success. The Nationalist party was in perfect accord, and Ireland had implicit confidence in Mr. Parnell. The death of Mr. Gladstone or the bankruptcy of the National League were the sole hopes of the Tories in their fight against parliamentary agitation for the repeal of the Union.

Mr. Dillon said he had nothing to conceal regarding the motives for the flight of himself and his colleague from Ireland. "It is our duty," he said, "to bring the cause of Ireland and appeal on behalf of their unhappy brethren to the seven or eight millions of Irish people in America. We are greatly indebted to the ranks and confronting the Colonel, announced the melancholy fact that there were no edibles about the premises. "We are hungry," said the Colonel, somewhat sharply. "We are hungry. Quit your whispering, and get us something to eat."

"Here's your soup," said the Colonel, and he handed a bowl of soup to the Colonel. "Look here," said the Colonel, somewhat sharply. "We are hungry. Quit your whispering, and get us something to eat."

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